

Announcements and Meetings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.
ROBINSON HALL.—"Giro-Giro." In English.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Concert. Thomas.
GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Concert.
METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Painting, Statuary, etc.

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Business Notices.

Has written 375,000 Accident Policies.—The
Travelers Life and Accident Insurance Company, Hartford.

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Terms, cash in advance.
Address, THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

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NEW-YORK—No. 1238 Broadway, corner Thirty-third St.; No. 300 West Twenty-third St., corner Broadway; No. 760 Third Ave., corner Forty-seventh St.; No. 2,386 Fourth Ave., (Harlem).
BROOKLYN—No. 323 Washington St., next door to the Post-Office.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 112 South Fifth St.
WASHINGTON—No. 515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON—No. 81 Fleet St., E. C.

Advertisements and subscriptions are received at publisher's rates, and sent by express to the TRIBUNE may always be obtained at all the above offices.

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR.

The large figures indicate the days of the month; the small ones the days of the year.

Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JULY 13, 1875.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The American Rifleman are firmly resolved to engage in no new team match. The English appear desirous of arranging a match at Wimbledon on the original terms. The Earl of Derby stated in the British House of Lords that the principles in the German note to Berlin were not applicable to Great Britain. All the amendments moved by the Liberals in the French Assembly to the University Education bill have been rejected.

DOMESTIC.—The wind at Cape May failed even to take the yachts out against the tide, and the race was postponed till to-day. — Thirty millions of the funds in the Treasury reserve vault are accounted and there is no discrepancy. — The Catholic Irish and Orangemen had a fight at Lawrence, Mass., yesterday, and several were wounded. — There were 3,000 arrivals at Saratoga yesterday. — The statements in regard to complicity of Treasury officials in the whisky frauds, are fabrications of the ring, and are discredited at Washington. — The Indians on Klamath River in California have driven off the miners from the Florence mine, killing one; troops have been sent to the spot.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.—Nearly a thousand persons from Peekskill and its vicinity united in a demonstration in honor of Mr. Beecher, who addressed them in regard to the trial and his determination for the future. — Eight or ten burglars entered the house No. 50 West Eleventh-st., by daylight, gagged and bound a lady, and carried away \$40,000 in Virginia bonds. — The Board of Estimate and Apportionment authorized the Board of Health to spend \$21,067 in filling in the Harlem Flats. — The Orangemen's lodges of this city and vicinity celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne by an excursion and picnic at Alpine Grove. — Gold, 115½, 115½, 115½. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 86½ cents.

THE WEATHER.—The Government report predicts warmer and cloudier weather, with possible light rains. — Thermometer in this city yesterday, 71°, 75°, 68°.

Readers leaving town for the summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and the address changed as often as desired, postpaid, for \$1 per month.

A London letter, published elsewhere, contains a summary of Mr. Gladstone's article in regard to the Church of England. The increasing importance of the question of Ritualism makes this article of much interest.

Col. Gildersleeve's last declaration leaves no hope that the American Team will as a body engage in another contest while in Great Britain. The separation of the members, if there were no other cause, would make such a contest impossible. Still, it is more than probable that individual members of the Team will show their skill in matches to take place at Wimbledon.

At Peekskill yesterday Mr. Beecher received another testimonial of the unshaken confidence and esteem of his friends. In acknowledging the compliment of a visit of congratulation he took occasion to speak more freely, in some respects, than heretofore of the incidents of the recent trial, and of his own view of the result.

His remarks will be found in a dispatch from Peekskill printed in another column.

Whatever may be their motive, the inquiries addressed to Superintendent Folk by the Commissioners of the Brooklyn Police Department are pertinent and timely. Some of them, moreover, such as those touching the murderous assault upon Mr. Shute and the Hartigan murder, are not now propounded for the first time; the press and public have been discussing them ever since the crimes referred to were perpetrated. It is to be hoped that Mr. Folk may answer to the satisfaction of his fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, if not to that of a Police Board eager to appoint a person of their own politics in his place.

The robbery of a residence in West Eleventh-st., yesterday, a little before noon, was a deed that eclipses the most daring burglaries on record for many years. That a house in so exposed a quarter should be entered in broad daylight by eight men, its mistress bound and gagged, and \$40,000 in bonds stolen, is a most surprising occurrence. That the police, after all the reorganizations which have been made and the promised improvements, can afford no better protection is very much to their discredit. But what can be expected when a police captain is blind to such flagrant violations of law as are seen in the disreputable streets near Broadway?

Our correspondents at Saratoga present a vivid picture of the scenes and incidents of the first days of Regatta week. The rush of visitors has already begun, the crews are anxiously awaiting the day of trial, and with the students and their friends, if not with residents and visitors, the Regatta is the theme of all thought and speech. People who would read the story of the races intelligently will find it profitable to study with care the details given in one of our letters as to the strength of the crews, their claims, their colors, and their prospects. The statistics therein given are compiled from official data, and are the best attainable basis for predictions as to results.

The Board of Apportionment has cleared its skirts in the matter of the Harlem Flats, by authorizing the Board of Health to spend \$21,067 in filling the sunken lots in accordance with the recommendation of the latter Board and of the medical faculty generally. Controller Green of course protested vigorously, but his was the only dissenting voice. The appropriation thus made probably falls far short of the amount necessary for the thorough disinfection of the flats, but it is sufficient to enable the Board of Health to do a good deal more than begin the work, and there may yet be a chance that the Aldermen will raise the balance necessary for its completion.

The efforts of the Whisky Ring to drag down with themselves the men who were instrumental in their overthrow are pretty well understood by persons who have looked into the matter; but our dispatches to-day make the details of the conspiracy somewhat clearer. We have gratifying assurances, too, from official sources that Secretary Bristol, so far from abandoning his prosecution against the Ring, is following it with an energy which is likely to bring forth most desirable results in the trial and conviction of dishonest officials and blackmailing manufacturers. Meantime progress is reported in the direction of the much talked-about and much needed "thorough reorganization of the Internal Revenue Service." With a Secretary backed by the President, assisted by subordinates of his own choice, and fully sustained by public opinion, the Reform ought to be as sweeping as the field is wide.

The contribution, elsewhere printed, from Mr. Thurlow Weed, to the secret history of the late war, is of striking interest. Mr. Weed was sent abroad by his life-long friend, then our Secretary of State, at the crisis in our foreign relations, on a confidential mission of great importance. He tells now for the first time consentively and in detail the story of the interference of Queen Victoria at a time when war between the United States and Great Britain seemed inevitable, and mentions two other cases in which he came to know that the United States were specially and signally indebted to her good offices. No recent contributions to the history of those days have possessed so large a personal and national interest. They will stimulate the general desire that Mr. Weed may soon be enabled to complete the autobiographical reminiscences in the preparation of which it is known that he has been for some years engaged.

A FINE BUSINESS FOR A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Kelley conducted a violent harangue at Youngstown, Ohio, last Saturday night with a declaration to this effect: "He told the bull-dozers that they might expect it times 'continued as they are. Labor would take 'capital by the throat, and the scenes of the 'French Revolution would be repeated.'" These words were addressed to an audience of workers in iron, presumably out of employment. The speaker who uttered them has for many years occupied and still retains a seat in Congress. We suppose that most of our readers will not be disturbed by Mr. Kelley's predictions. If the night of October 12 takes Gov. Allen and Mr. S. F. Carey from among living politicians, as we trust it will, the Philadelphia statesman may preach his sanguinary gospel in every township for aught we care, but while the least doubt remains as to the result in Ohio it does not become the friends of law and order and an honest currency to view Mr. Kelley's proceedings with indifference. We not only want of the honest voters of Ohio a majority against inflation and repudiation, but we ask them to bury forever those prolific sources of dishonesty and sedition. If men who have enjoyed the opportunities of Messrs. Kelley, Wendell Phillips, and Pendleton make a business of undermining the foundations of property and government, are the friends of established institutions wise in laughing at their incendiary appeals to idle workmen incapable of detecting the falsehoods and fallacies which are sounded in their ears?

We shall not attempt to follow Mr. Kelley through his curious jumble of non sequiturs, but shall confine our attention to a single misrepresentation. Let us see whether the bull-dozers, or contractionists, or friends of honest money, have had anything to do with bringing on the present distress, for we admit that there is distress, though taking the country through its intensity is far less than we are apt to imagine. In the years 1871 and 1872, when we were having flush times, when all the speculators fancied they were growing rich, when labor was in strong demand, and, last of all but not least, when Mr. Kelley kept his mouth shut, did the bull-dozers get any credit for causing the universal quiet

and prosperity? Did ex-Secretary McCulloch get any credit for the rising prices of real estate and pig-iron? Were the contractionists praised for causing so many new railroads to be built, and providing for clerical men and farmers a better investment than United States bonds? This, we would impress on our readers, is a most important question. Mr. McCulloch contracted the currency, the little it was contracted, in 1866 and 1867. From toward the close of 1867 to the end of 1874 the currency was not contracted at all, but considerably increased in all its divisions. If Mr. McCulloch's contraction produced the commercial crisis of 1873 and the subsequent distress, it must also have produced the flush times of 1871 and 1872. The truth is that it produced neither.

Our own theory of the connection of the currency with the speculations of 1865-73 and the present collapse is briefly as follows: For sixty years banks have been established in this country and have played an important part in the operations of buying and selling. In 1860, at the close of the year, the money of the country consisted of certainly not more than \$100,000,000 of specie outside of bank vaults. This \$100,000,000 was supplemented by \$200,000,000 of notes issued by the banks. The banks were 1,600 in number, had a paid up capital of \$430,000,000, and their loans and discounts amounted to \$830,000,000, including \$74,000,000 in various stocks and securities, and \$59,000,000 due from banks. With this machinery and the aid of the ordinary forms of credit, such as bank checks, bank checks, promissory notes, &c., the business of the country was smoothly conducted. Comparing the state of the banks in 1865 with their condition in 1860, and making allowance for the Southern loans and State banks not included in the National system, we find the banks not materially changed in capital, loans and discounts. But in one respect there was an important change. The reserve in 1865, after deducting an amount equal to one-sixth of the deposits—the proportion held in 1860—left the banks \$50,000,000 to be used in expanding loans and discounts and aiding business and speculation. Between October, 1865, and October, 1867, the bank note circulation increased from \$171,300,000 to \$293,400,000, which more than neutralized Mr. McCulloch's contraction. From October, 1865, to October, 1872, the following changes took place in the principal items of the balance sheet of the National banks:

	1865.	1872.
Private loans and discounts	\$157,150,000	\$377,198,000
United States bonds	\$27,731,000	\$99,689,000
Loans to banks and bankers	\$107,372,000	\$23,181,000
Stocks	\$10,019,000	\$23,523,000
Paper money and specie	\$224,308,000	\$147,100,000
Circulation	\$171,322,000	\$293,400,000
Individual deposits	\$509,911,000	\$1,018,000,000
United States deposits	\$5,170,000	\$12,115,000
Due to banks	\$74,000,000	\$118,526,000
Capital paid in	\$393,157,000	\$479,629,000

The above table shows that the banks took up the business of inflation when the Government dropped it; that they increased their loans and discounts 80 per cent, at the same time diminishing their cash reserve more than one-third, and also diminishing their U. S. bonds, while increasing their liabilities to depositors and nearly doubling their circulation. Why did these things happen? Not because of contraction, but because there was no contraction. At the close of 1860 the banks were unusually strong, holding one-sixth of the amount of their liabilities in specie. In 1865 they held \$50,000,000 more than one-sixth of their liabilities in paper money and specie. This was the first effect of inflation. The banks, though not yet much expanded, comparatively speaking, were in a condition to expand. The country had swallowed the liquor, but it had not as yet taken effect. In 1872 the banks held \$37,000,000 less than a reserve of one-sixth their liabilities, and in 1873 they collapsed. What, we repeat, had the bull-dozers, or had contraction to do with the career of the banks? The Government's enormous issues of inconvertible paper during the war stuffed the banks full of money which for the time being they could not lend. When the war was over and confidence began to be restored, Mr. McCulloch wished to withdraw the idle money. He was not permitted to do it. Speculation revived and ran its career, powerfully aided by the banks. Inflation accomplished its perfect work, and left its victims on their backs. That, in short, is our theory. The sole complaint Mr. Kelley can make is that Congress did not keep on inflating the currency, which would only have made the final and inevitable collapse the more destructive.

THE REGATTA.

There is not much to be said for the style and phraseology of the preamble and resolutions in which the college crews at Saratoga have declined the offer of Mr. Breslin, of the Grand Union Hotel, to present some valuable prizes to the victors, but we heartily commend the good sense of their determination. If once the practice of making and accepting such gifts is established, the ruin of the regatta is inevitable. In a short time we shall have our young gentlemen carrying their boats, not where they will find the best water, but where the hotel-keepers and hackmen promise the most valuable premiums, and the annual contest will become, not a struggle for the honor of victory, but a race for a purse. There will be little then to distinguish the college athlete from the professional oarsman; and though professional crews may be very useful and respectable in their own way, they are not the results which we expect to obtain from Yale and Harvard.

The oarsmen at Saratoga are evidently aware that they stand in a rather peculiar position, and they bear themselves in it with a prudence and manliness which we heartily admire. The hostility of some of the college authorities to a boating is but half conquered, and even among the outside public, in spite of the growing enthusiasm for the sport, there is a great difference of opinion as to the usefulness of the contests which begin to-day on Lake Saratoga. The old dispute as to the interference between books and boats is always going on, and will probably never be settled. To many an ardent friend of education the regatta is only a mischievous distraction which engrosses the young man's time during some of the most important weeks of every term, and fills his brain even when it is not exercising his muscles. Whatever good it may do in the development of the fore-arm is more than balanced, say these unfriendly critics, by the coarseness of manner and general rudeness of thought and speech which a certain class of somewhat unsophisticated persons invariably associate with aquatic characters.

All these objections the young men themselves must refute, and indeed are refuting, by resolutely preserving the tone and manner of students and of gentlemen in the midst of the various temptations that surround them. It is a sore trial to the mental balance of any body

to be, as they are, the cynosure of millions of eyes, and the daily theme of reporters and special correspondents from all the leading journals of the country; to be measured and weighed for the gratification of an entire community; to have their occasional indiscretions recorded in the newspapers, and the state of their appetites discussed as anxiously as the hangers-on of a court study the bulletins of the royal physicians; to have their physical points studied with such care as man usually bestows only upon a superior kind of race-horse; and to know that pools are sold on them in New-York bar-rooms. It is a great honor to be treated as a prize animal, and if our college lads have not been spoiled by it they must have much better stuff in them than boating is intended to develop, and much better training than they get at the waterside. It is little matter whether they row over the course to-day and to-morrow in fifteen minutes or in twenty; but it is of consequence that they prove themselves men of culture, frankness, honor, and good breeding, and we have no doubt they will do it.

BEAUTY AND BRAINS.

It is easy for persons who have failed upon the stage to sulk at persons who have succeeded, and, sarcastically, to ascribe their success to various causes aside from merit and desert. All readers of current theatrical comment and discussion are familiar, for example, with the ironical assertion that no woman can succeed on the stage unless she has a pretty face and a fine wardrobe—the implication being that public taste and intelligence are low and narrow, and that good looks and good clothes are the surest, if not the only, passport to its favor. Much nonsense is talked on this subject. The fact is, as experience shows, that the public forms a rational and correct judgment as to most of the dramatic aspirants who seek its favor, and that, upon the whole, it pays no more attention to comeliness and fine raiment than these, in reason, deserve.

To a woman who attempts the stage, beauty of person and taste in dress are great advantages. They do not imply the possession of dramatic talent or general intelligence; but, upon the other hand, neither does ugliness indicate genius. The vinegar-faced and nasal-voiced ladies who file out from time to time as Julia, or Pauline, or Juliet, may not be able to comprehend this; but it is a fact that mankind prefers beauty to ugliness, and that talent has always a better chance of success when beauty commends it to favor. No sane person, of course, will contend that a pretty face makes an actress; but every observer of human nature and the stage must concede it to be a fact, and a natural one, that the woman who is an actress, and has a pretty face, has an easier task in achieving public favor than her homely professional sisters. Almost every play that is acted contains a love-story; and in the dramatic illustration of a love-story youth and beauty are imperatively essential. Romeo must not be bow-legged or red-nosed, and Juliet must not have a hump-back or a swivel eye. Elderly men and women have been known to act Romeo and Juliet, and to succeed in pleasing their audiences; but they did this through the skillful and effectual simulation of youth, beauty, and passion, and not by decrepitude: they seemed to possess, and therefore practically did possess, the physical qualifications necessary to create and sustain an illusion. Undue estimation of these attributes would be an error; but all sneers at them, as of little or no value compared with brains, are premature and silly. Among the requisites that Sir Roger de Coverley prescribed in his chaplain were a good aspect and a clear voice; and this was a very sound judgment as to what is necessary in a person who must be often seen and heard.

Instances are on record of success upon the stage achieved in spite of personal defects. Betterson was a thick-limbed and peck-marked man, and Macready had a bad figure, an unpleasant voice, and a harsh face; but Betterson had such a soul within him as transfigured his ungainly body, and when as Hamlet he beheld the ghost, his countenance blanched to an awful pallor—so intense was the magnetic feeling which possessed him and which he imparted to others; and Macready's earnestness was so profound, his passion so just, his carriage so noble, and his taste and execution so true, that he thrilled the spectator and satisfied him and made his own grim looks forgotten. Miss Cushman, upon our own stage, has, in like manner, been triumphant over some disadvantages of face and physique—for she is a woman of wonderful magnetic force; and besides, she was wise enough to leave the Mrs. Hallers and the Blancas and adhere to Meg Merrilies, Queen Katherine, and Lady Macbeth. These and others like them are exceptions, which only prompt regret that persons so highly endowed should not also have been blessed with physical perfection. They would certainly have had an easier time, and probably they would have conquered a more extensive and enthusiastic admiration.

While, however, the public takes kindly to beauty, there is no instance in which mere beauty has won success for a dramatic performer. It is usually the passport to immediate notice, but it proves an injury rather than a benefit when it is found to cover emptiness and incapacity. We might mention several exceedingly handsome women who have failed on the American stage because their talents were found to be of a mediocre description. In the long run success perches where it is deserved, and in all the arts, sooner or later, the true artists get their acceptance and reward.

It would seem only natural if London and Paris should be compelled to face and decide the problem of cremation before it fairly presented itself to New-York. In London some even of the suburban cemeteries are already bounded by the growing city, while Paris is described as being even worse off. A French writer on the subject has just estimated that in three years all the Paris cemeteries will be full to overflowing, and says that many of the springs in and around the city are tainted with cemetery water. Paris is still further behind London in having no great suburban burying-ground, that at Méry-sur-Oise, designed by Baron Haussmann, being unfinished. In illustration of the French worship of the dead, the writer, M. du Camp, tells the characteristic French story of a young lady whom he found in one of the Paris cemeteries kneeling at a grave and singing in a fine, clear voice the air "Casta diva." She answered his look of amazement by saying, as well as her sobers would let her, "It's ma, and that used to be her name."

It was the Eton boys who prevented the services of Messrs. Moody and Sankey at Windsor. They had invested their surplus funds in eggs for use on the occasion, and the vigilant superintendent of police discovered it. In company with two Aldermen he solemnly assured the Mayor that a "breach of the peace was to be apprehended," and the Mayor withdrew his consent to the use of the hall. The final destination of the eggs remains a mystery. The statement that a meeting was subsequently held in a private garden which 150 Eton boys attended and at which there was no disturbance, casts a cloud over the veracity of the agile superintendent and increases the mystery as to the eggs.

THE QUEEN AND AMERICA.

A LETTER FROM THURLOW WEED.

HOW A WAR WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE WAS Averted—AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN MR. WEED AND EARL RUSSELL IN RELATION TO THE TRIENT AFFAIR—KIND OFFERS OF MR. McCULLAGH TORRES—STATE SECRETS—QUEEN VICTORIA'S EFFORTS TO PRESERVE PEACE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA—SUGGESTIONS FROM THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TWICE DISCOUNTENANCED—THE DISPATCH DEMANDING THE SURRENDER OF MASON AND SIDELL MODIFIED BY HER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The celebration of the ninety-ninth anniversary of American independence, in London, possesses more than ordinary interest, indicating, as it does, a gratifying promise that an event which occasioned a seven years' war between England and America, will, at the close of the century in which it occurred, find both countries cordially united, emulous only to rival each other in the elevation and prosperity of their respective governments and peoples.

The toasts given and the speeches elicited at the London Fourth of July celebration recall incidents connected with our late Rebellion which ought to become a part of the history of our country. During the darkest days of that Rebellion the danger of war with France and England was most imminent. Antecedents and traditions led us to hope for sympathy in France and to apprehend hostility in England. So far as the French Government was concerned that hope was utterly disappointed. Nor did the friendly feeling which we looked for among the French people exist. With one exception the Emperor and those associated with him in the Government were against us. That exception was the Prince Napoleon. He was our firm friend, and for that reason was out of favor. In England the commercial cities, the capitalists, and, as a rule, the aristocracy were against us. In the manufacturing districts we had friends whose representatives in Parliament stood by us faithfully on all questions. But the Trent affair occurring at a most critical moment united "all England" in a cry for war. Our firmest friends in and out of Parliament were dismayed. All felt and said that unless the Confederate Commissioners, Mason and Slidell, were released war was inevitable. While that question was pending, Messrs. Colden, Bright, Foster, Kinnaird, and other members of Parliament were powerless and speechless. Our Ministerial friends, the Duke of Argyll and Milner Gibson, were paralyzed.

SERVICES OF MR. McCULLAGH TORRES.

At that most critical moment Mr. McCullagh Torres rendered us services which entitle him to the affection and gratitude of the American people. I was introduced to him the morning after my arrival in London, early in December, 1861, by Mr. Peabody, at whose bank a large number of panic-stricken Americans had assembled. Mr. Torres, when I retired, met me at the door of the banking-house, remarking that my arrival in London was opportune, and that I must see Earl Russell immediately. I replied that our Minister, Mr. Adams (then the right man in the right place), would present me to the Minister as soon as practicable. "That will not do," rejoined Mr. Torres. "Time presses; you must see the Earl to-morrow;" adding that he would arrange an audience, and informing me of the time and place that evening. I was surprised at the warm interest manifested by an Englishman and a stranger and doubtful of the propriety of anticipating the kind intentions of Mr. Adams; but that gentleman relieved my doubts on this point by advising me to avail myself of Mr. Torres's timely offer.

I dined that day with the late Sir J. Emerson Tennent, meeting a large and what proved to be a war party of gentlemen, among whom was the Colonel of a regiment which was to leave London the next morning to embark at Liverpool for Canada. The Colonel was teased, and in response made a brief but exciting war speech, dwelling with much effect upon the duty of Englishmen to resist the insults to their flag. I was seated at the table next to Lord Clarence Paget of the Admiralty, who informed me that their preparations for war were active and formidable, and that for the first time since 1815 they were working double-handed night and day in the dock-yards. Returning from dinner to my hotel in Hanover-square, I found Mr. Torres, who directed me to leave London the next morning at 11 o'clock and drive to Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Hill, Earl Russell's country-seat.

MR. WEED AND EARL RUSSELL.

I found the Minister quite alone and was courteously received. Conversation for the first 10 or 15 minutes was embarrassed by an evident discomfort on the part of the Minister to ignore all other questions until the honor of England should be satisfied by the surrender of Mason and Slidell. Gradually, however, the restraint passed away and His Lordship explained the circumstances which led to the Queen's Proclamation giving belligerent rights to the Rebel States. It was evident that even if his sympathies were not with the South, he had come to the conclusion that we were the aggressors. I endeavored to correct that impression by calling his attention to two or three undeniable facts upon which the whole merits of the question turned. After an hour and a half lunch was announced, and the conversation became general.

In the drawing-room, after the Earl had conversed with Lady Russell for a few minutes, thanking me for the time he had spared me, I was taking leave, when Lady Russell interposed, saying, "You must not go without seeing the lodge grounds," in walking through which her ladyship pointed out the various objects and localities with which history had made me familiar. In the course of our walk she remarked that ladies of course knew nothing of State secrets, but that they had ears and sometimes heard things which might not have been intended for them; adding, that it would probably relieve my anxiety to know that in our difficulties the sympathies of the Queen were with our Government; that Her Majesty remembered the attentions extended to her son, the Prince of Wales, and would do everything in her power to prevent a rupture with America.

With this gleam of hope, I returned well satisfied with my visit to Pembroke Lodge, and grateful to Mr. Torres for the prompt and thoughtful service he had rendered. But that gentleman was not content with one good turn. He was constantly at work in our cause. The Daily News, next to The Times, was the most influential journal in England. The News espoused our cause boldly and warmly. Many of its best and ablest American articles were written by Mr. Torres.

Some weeks after Parliament met, there was a vacancy for Finsbury; Mr. Torres, a member of the previous Parliament, had not been returned. He now offered for Finsbury and was chosen, when his sphere of usefulness was much enlarged. The efforts of Mr. Torres in behalf of our Government and Union in and out of Parliament were constant, and continued until his death was over.

THE QUEEN'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

While waiting with intense solicitude for the decision of our Government upon the demand of England for the surrender of Mason and Slidell, I received from the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., in the strictest confidence positive evidence that the Queen had at the right moment caused the dispatch demanding the surrender of Mason and Slidell to be so far modified in language and spirit as to render a compliance with it less difficult to our Government. Several days after receiving this information confirming the assurance kindly given me by Lady Russell, I received additional and conclusive evidence from another high source. Since the illness of Prince Albert, the late honored and lamented Sir Henry Holland had made daily visits to Windsor. We saw him every evening either with Mr. and Mrs. Adams at the Legation or at our own lodgings. To the question whether the Queen said anything about our troubles, he replied that Her Majesty was too much absorbed in her own talk or thought about public matters.

Some days after the information received from Mr. Kinnaird Sir Henry came to us in buoyant spirits, saying that he now had pleasant news. The Queen, he said, had that day asked if there was serious danger of war with America, receiving in reply an

assurance from the court physician that war could only be averted by the act of the American Government. The Queen then informed Sir Henry and his medical associate what occurred between Her Majesty, Lord Palmerston, and Prince Albert when the dispatch demanding the surrender of Mason and Slidell was brought to Windsor for approval. This statement not only confirmed the material facts communicated by Mr. Kinnaird, but superadded minute and interesting details.

This information, however, like that imparted by Mr. Kinnaird, was given under strict injunctions of secrecy. But the death of Lord Palmerston removing one seal of secrecy, and anxious that our people should know how much they were indebted to the Queen of England, I wrote to Mr. Kinnaird asking his permission to make a full revelation of the facts within my knowledge. That gentleman communicated with Mr. Gladstone, the successor of Lord Palmerston. Mr. Kinnaird's reply to my letter, an extract from which I feel at liberty to publish, will show that the question encountered another obstacle:

FROM THE HON. A. KINNAIRD TO THURLOW WEED.

2 PAUL MALL, EAST, Dec. 22, 1870.
DEAR MR. WEED: I am sorry I have been so long in answering your letter but I lost no time in communicating with Mr. Gladstone. At first he only asked me to answer through his secretary, saying that he would inquire, as he was not aware of the fact. I have at last received a very full answer from him, a copy of which I inclose confidentially. I cannot agree with him as to the propriety of our board when we are in England at the time of the war. I do trust that there will never be any alteration in the friendly relations between the two countries, and that you will succeed in getting your Government to terminate the Alabama controversy, as in England there is a full disposition to do so. Remember me most kindly to Miss Weed and all our mutual friends. Yours very truly, A. Kinnaird.

THE QUEEN'S EFFORTS TO MAINTAIN PEACE.

There can be no impropriety in saying that Mr. Gladstone assumed that whatever passed between the Queen and her Cabinet Ministers while a question is under consideration, is in its nature confidential. I am constrained now, therefore, to act Mr. Kinnaird's suggestion in affirming, as I do, on trustworthy information that on three occasions during the first year of the Rebellion, Queen Victoria contributed essentially to the preservation of peace between this country and England. On two occasions Her Majesty disavantaged suggestions from the French Government which meant war.

The first was a proposition for the joint intervention of France and England, the object being a recognition of the Confederate Government. The next was the introduction into Parliament, after an interview by the mover with the French Emperor, of a resolution repudiating our blockade. The popular feeling in England was so strongly in favor of the